

Claims

1. A method for transfecting T cells with a nucleic acid molecule comprising a gene, such that a gene is expressed in the T cells, comprising:
 - 5 contacting T cells with at least one stimulatory agent, wherein the T cells are proliferating prior to contact with the at least one stimulatory agent, forming stimulated proliferating T cells; and
 - introducing a nucleic acid molecule comprising a gene into the proliferating, stimulated T cells such that the gene is expressed in the T cells.
- 10 2. The method of claim 1, wherein the T cells are contacted with at least one proliferative agent which stimulates proliferation of the T cells prior to being contacted with the at least one stimulatory agent.
- 15 3. The method of claim 1, wherein the T cells are primary T cells.
4. The method of claim 1, wherein the at least one stimulatory agent is a combination of a first agent which provides a primary activation signal to the T cells and a second agent which provides a costimulatory signal to the T cells.
- 20 5. The method of claim 4, wherein the first agent interacts with the T cell receptor/CD3 complex.
6. The method of claim 5, wherein the first agent is an anti-CD3 antibody.
- 25 7. The method of claim 4, wherein the first agent interacts with a CD2 molecule on the T cells.
8. The method of claim 4, wherein the first agent is an antigen on an antigen presenting cell.
- 30 9. The method of claim 4, wherein the second agent is an anti-CD28 antibody.
10. The method of claim 6, wherein the second agent is a stimulatory form of a natural ligand of CD28.
- 35 11. The method of claim 10, wherein the stimulatory form of a natural ligand of CD28 is the B lymphocyte antigen B7-1

12. The method of claim 10, wherein the stimulatory form of a natural ligand of CD28 is the B lymphocyte antigen B7-2.
13. The method of claim 1, wherein the at least one stimulatory agent is a combination of
5 a phorbol ester and a calcium ionophore.
14. The method of claim 1, wherein at least one stimulatory agent comprises a protein tyrosine kinase activator.
- 10 15. The method of claim 1, wherein at least one stimulatory agent is a super-antigen.
16. The method of claim 1, wherein the T cells are contacted with at least one stimulatory agent at most about 24 hours before introducing the nucleic acid molecule into the T cells.
- 15 17. The method of claim 16, wherein the cells are contacted with the stimulatory agent between about 1 and 24 hours before introducing the nucleic acid molecule into the T cells.
18. The method of claim 17, wherein the cells are contacted with the stimulatory agent about 10 hours before introducing the nucleic acid molecule into the T cells.
- 20 19. A method for transfecting primary T cells of a subject with a nucleic acid molecule comprising a gene such that the gene is expressed in the T cells, comprising
obtaining T cells from the subject;
contacting the T cells with at least one proliferative agent which stimulates
25 proliferation of the T cells, forming proliferating T cells;
contacting the proliferating T cells with at least one stimulating agent, forming
stimulated proliferating T cells;
introducing the nucleic acid molecule comprising a gene into the stimulated
proliferating T cells such that the gene is expressed in the T cells.
- 30 20. The method of claim 19 further comprising readministering the T cells to the subject.
21. The method of claim 20, wherein the T cells are further stimulated *in vitro* to increase
35 the number of T cells prior to readministration to the subject.